



**2005 Consumer Confidence Report  
Fort Jackson, South Carolina  
System ID# 4010501  
June 2006**

Fort Jackson's Directorate of Engineering and Logistics (DLE) is pleased to provide you with the 2005 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The intent of this report is to inform you about the quality of the drinking water we have delivered to you over the past year. I am pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.

Fort Jackson purchases its drinking water from the City of Columbia (ID# 4010001). The city treats surface water from the Congaree River and provides this water to Fort Jackson through their distribution system. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. As water travels over the surface of the land, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances include microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides, and radioactive substances. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Fort Jackson and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) routinely monitor your drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State requirements. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DHEC administer and enforce the rules and regulations pertaining to drinking water quality. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The table attached to this report summarizes the monitoring results for Fort Jackson's water system during the period of January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005. This table uses terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The Highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to approximately one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to approximately one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Running Annual Average (RAA) - The average of the most recent 12 months of data.

In accordance with DHEC regulation R.61.58.11 (H) lead and copper samples are taken every three years. During the 2004 calendar year, two sample locations out of 30 exceeded the action level for lead. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, flush your tap for 20 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water. Additional information about lead in drinking water is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The EPA and DHEC have determined that Fort Jackson's drinking water is safe for consumption. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and the Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Testing has revealed no signs of *Cryptosporidium* in either Fort Jackson's or the City of Columbia's drinking water.

Consumers may also be interested to know that DHEC has completed their Source Water Assessments of both the Broad River Canal and Lake Murray treatment facilities as part of the State Source Water Assessment Program. The results of these assessments will be provided in next year's CCR.

Fort Jackson is proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Our goal is to continue to provide the highest quality of water. To learn more about Fort Jackson's drinking water, contact Patrick L. Green at 751-5904 or via e-mail at [Patrick.l.green1@us.army.mil](mailto:Patrick.l.green1@us.army.mil).

DOUGLAS E. BURCHETT  
Director of Logistics and Engineering

## 2005 Consumer Confidence Report for Fort Jackson's Water Distribution System

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb (RAA)	0	41 ppb (RAA)	.09 - 49 ppb	No	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb (RAA)	0	35 ppb (RAA)	13 - 54 ppb	No	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead	15 ppb (AL)	0	8.8 ppb (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	Two sites of 30 exceeded the action limit	No	2004 <sup>2</sup>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 ppm (AL)	0	0.39 ppm (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	No sites of 30 exceeded the action limit	No	2004 <sup>2</sup>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.58 ppm (Highest quarterly average)	1.8 – 2.8 ppm	No	2005 <sup>2</sup>	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits

### City of Columbia's Results

Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.510 ppm	0.120 - 0.510 ppm	No	2005	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Canal Plant)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.85 ppm	N/A	No	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth

<sup>1</sup> N/A = Not applicable

<sup>2</sup> The data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.